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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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1. The following daily training schedule applies to all units in KBW brigades and regiments and is prescribed by KBW Hq in Warszawa.

The following is the daily summer schedule (April to October) in all KBW regiments. The winter (November to March) schedule differs in that it starts at 0600 and 30 minutes are taken for lunch.

Reveille (roll call)	0500
Setting-up exercises (physical training)	0510
Washing and morning inspection	0525
Cleanup and preparation for training	0540
News information (oral report by an EM on a newspaper topic)	0555
Breakfast	0610
Preparation for training	0635
Training formation	0650
1st hr: Political indoctrination	0700
2d hr: Political indoctrination	0755
3d hr: History, international relations (anti-West, especially anti-US propaganda)	0850
4th hr: Infantry combat tactics of platoon, squad and company	0945
5th hr: Extended order drill, hasty field fortification, close order drill	1040
6th hr: Ballistics, CWS training, etc.	1135

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Cleaning of weapons	1235
Care and maintenance of equipment	1250
Dinner	1305
After-dinner leisure period	1350
Preparation for training	1420
Roll call	1425
7th hr: Special tactics (anti-partisan)	1435
8th hr: Theory of marksmanship	1530
Marksmanship- Sighting, aiming, etc.	1625
Care and maintenance of equipment	1710
Inspection of uniforms	1740
Care and maintenance of equipment and preparation of barracks	1900
Cultural and educational period	1940
Supper	2010
After-supper leisure period	2050
Preparation for roll call	2130
Roll call	2140
Taps	2200

2. The regimental band provides music for physical training exercises, parades, reveille and retreat formations, etc. A bugler sounds all muster calls.
3. Each soldier has a small two-compartmented metal container with bore cleaner and oil for cleaning weapons. Weapons inspection is conducted twice a week in the platoon, once a week in the company and once a month in the battalion. The Regimental Arms Officer plots an itinerary as to when he will be in the brigade and regimental areas to conduct the inspection.
4. All instructions and commands given when marching and participating in close order drill, as well as nomenclature used in conjunction with weapons, equipment, vehicles, etc., are in the Polish language.

Training Manuals Used in KBW Regiments

5. A list of training manuals used in KBW regiments follows. All of them, except Special Tactics, can be purchased at a military book stand.

Carbine Manual (Regulamin - Karabin), M1891/30, 1948 edition
Machine Pistol Manual (PM 41-43), 1949-50 edition
Light Machinegun Manual (RM 48), 1948 ? edition
Theory of Marksmanship (Strzel), 1948 edition
Basic Rules of Marksmanship (Zasady Nauki Strzelania), 1948 edition
Manual of Infantry Fighting (Regulamin Walki Piechoty), Parts I-II, 1948 ed.
Special Tactics (Zasady Dzialan) KBW, 1948 edition
Garrison Duty (Sluzba - Garnizowa)
Interior Guard (Sluzba - Wewnetrzna, Wartownia)
Close Order Drill (Sluzba - Musztra)
Terrain Study (Sluzba - Terenoznawstwo)

Ballistics Training

6. Instruction given the EM on ballistics includes such topics as the muzzle velocity of the weapon, its trajectory, effective zones at specified distances, penetration of round at given distances, correction for distance and wind, and target grouping.

Special Tactics Training

7. This training stresses anti-partisan fighting in the forest and in the city streets; giving chase on foot, in vehicles and on horseback; surrounding and entering of wooded areas; converging on houses harboring suspects; investigation techniques (what is to be checked, destroyed, retained, etc.); and how to protect oneself in close combat.

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Marksmanship Training

8. The KBW has on its T/E only small arms and crew-served weapons, such as the pistol, machine pistol, carbine and light machine gun (the heavy machine gun is to be found in the special platoon of the Special Company), and 50 mm mortars (also used in the Special Company).

Marksmanship and rifle instruction are given for at least one hour each day, six days a week. EM must master the assembly and disassembly of weapons (a carbine is to be assembled and disassembled in 20 seconds), learn the nomenclature and practice the maintenance of weapons. Starting in 1950, special emphasis was placed on rifle marksmanship. Officers and EM in the KBW fire at least once a month. Officers are allotted three rounds (pistol) per day.

- (a) Targets: There are two general classes or targets, the training and the combat types. Training targets are ringed, whereas combat targets are not. They are instead full-color position targets, eg, a diagrammatic representation of a machine gunner and a sighter at a machine gun position.

- (1) Ringed targets (1 x 1 m) are divided into several types. Types 1 and 2, commonly called sport (sportowe) targets, both have a white background with black concentric rings, numbered from 1 on the outside (largest ring) to 10 in the center (smallest ring). All rings are outlined by a thin black line. There is no black bull's-eye. The rings on type 1 are about 3 or 4 cm apart. Type 2 is the same as type 1 except that the ring separation is 2 cm.
- (2) Types 3, 4, 5 and 6 have black outer rings (rings 1-5 for type 3) on a white background and white rings on a black background in the central area (rings 6-10 for type 3). The number of black rings decreases and the number of white rings increases as the target type number goes higher. Thus, a type 4 target has only four black rings and six white. The firing distance for target types 1 through 6 is 100 m.
- (3) Silhouette targets are numbered 11 through 16. Type 11 is a green head and shoulder silhouette with ten numbered white concentric rings. The firing distance is 100 m. Type 12 is also a green head and shoulder silhouette with ten numbered white concentric rings. Its firing distance is 200 m. Type 13 is a green head to waist silhouette and has no rings. Its firing distance is from 250 to 300 m. Type 14 is a green head to knees silhouette and has no rings. Its firing distance is 300 m. Type 15 is a green head to ankles silhouette and has no rings. Its firing distance is 350 m. Type 16 is a green silhouette of a man and has no rings. Its firing distance is 400 m.
- (4) Combat targets consist of green silhouettes representing two men at a machine gun position, two men at a mortar position, tanks, etc. One combat target shows three man-sized silhouettes. These are stationary and have shallow trenches leading to them. In a target exercise lasting one minute, the rifleman starts from a trench by running a distance of 50 m, spotting the targets and liquidating them. He then throws a grenade and, with a yell, charges for another 50 m.

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- 25X1 (b) Scoring: [redacted] the EM are given three to nine rounds for firing at the ringed targets and types 11 and 12 silhouette targets. The EM are given three rounds to fire at type 11 at a distance of 100 m and the scoring is as follows:

Possible score - 30
 Very Good - 18 and over
 Good - 15-17
 Satisfactory - 12-14
 Unsatisfactory - 11 and under

If an EM's firing is unsatisfactory, he receives additional training after hours, usually during the letter-writing period, from 2050 to 2125, and then fires again until a satisfactory score is achieved.

- 25X0. [redacted] EM fire at silhouette targets without rings, at distances of 50 and 100 m. LMGs and HMGs are fired at silhouette targets without rings (tank, machine gun position and mortar position targets). [redacted]

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Chemical Warfare Training

- 25X1. In June 1950, [redacted] a chemical warfare training regulation was given to the KBW by the Ministry of National Defense. This regulation read to the effect that basic chemical warfare training and instruction were to be given to all KBW personnel.

- 25X2. [redacted] in 1950 all unit members had to carry their gas masks on their persons on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of each week. During these days unit commanders could sound the gas alert.

13. The textbook used was called the Principles of Chemical Training (Zasady Dzialan Chemicznych), published in 1948-49. It had a green cover, contained about 70 pages, and was about 15 x 12 cm in size.

- 25X1 [redacted] the contents of the book: Introduction to chemical training; protective measures to be employed by the military; protective clothing and its employment (this equipment was of old German stock, greenish in color, [redacted]).

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- 25X4. [redacted] the protective cape [redacted] resembled an envelope, had no sleeves or arm outlets, and a soldier had to squat in order to pull it over himself and his carbine. [redacted]

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(June 1951-March 1952). [redacted]

- 25X1 [redacted] Each set included a rubberized cloth cape, trousers and a jacket, together with rubber ankle-length boots. According to instructions, the cape was to be used as a protective measure against chemical agents disseminated by aircraft in spray form and the rubber boots were to be used when walking through contaminated areas. [redacted]

15. KBW company commanders, assistant company commanders, platoon leaders and the regimental chemical (gas) officer received extensive chemical training. [redacted]

- 25X1 [redacted] all officers there received chemical warfare instruction once or twice a month. Each session, which was held either on Friday or Saturday, lasted from one to two hours. EM received chemical warfare instruction some two or three times a week. This was usually given by the company commander or the platoon leaders. The regimental chemical officer instructed the officer personnel, and only rarely did he instruct the EM.

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25X1 16. [redacted] the following specific and types of gases: specific gases -- Prussic acid, Mustard (Imperit) and Lewisite (Luozite); types of gases -- tear gas (Gaz Drzniancy), poison gas (Gaz Trujacy) and blister gas (Gaz Pazacy).

25X1 17. A gas chamber exercise was conducted once a week at Katowice. [redacted] Officers and EM went into the chamber in groups of 20 to 30 and remained in the chamber for about 20 minutes. Tear gas was used for the exercise. Two rooms were allotted to the regimental chemical officer, one of which was used by him for gas chamber preparation. From this room, he would release tear gas into the adjoining room where the men gathered there had two seconds in which to don their masks. Officers received their gas masks on entering the chamber, while the EM brought theirs with them.

18. Three types of gas masks were in use at Katowice. They were:

- (a) The Shlem Mask (Shlem-Maska), with a gray-white rubber helmet face-piece, corrugated tube and a rectangular canister, approximately 7 x 10 x 25 cm;
- (b) A mask with a gray-white rubber helmet face-piece and a cylindrical canister, 8-10 cm in diameter, attached to the face-piece;
- (c) A mask with a gray-white rubber helmet face-piece with a rectangular canister, 7 x 15 cm, extending about 25 cm to the front.

25X1 Most of the military personnel had the first type of gas mask which, [redacted] was the standard mask, while the other two types were German. 25X1

19. [redacted]

25X1 20. [redacted] in Katowice in 1951-52, each officer and EM in the regiment 25X1 had to donate 25 cc of blood, which [redacted] was for a blood bank. 25X1 Typhus shots were given once a year, [redacted]

21. [redacted]

Intelligence and Infantry Training at KBW Schools

22. Intelligence training includes the following:

- (a) Uncovering or finding partisan detachments and groups in forests, settlements and small towns.
- (b) Manner of conducting oneself in tracking down partisans.
- (c) Establishing contact with partisan groups.
- (d) Offensive tactics to be used against partisan groups.
- (e) Temporary listening posts in partisan areas.
- (f) Establishing obstacles, such as roadblocks, on roads, in passes, in forests and in towns.
- (g) Investigating individual leaders in towns and settlements and conducting searches.
- (h) Searching for clues in wooded and overgrown areas.

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- (i) Giving chase to partisans on foot and by automobile.
 - (j) Establishing communications with local authorities and organizations, such as the local police force and Communist Party members.
23. In conjunction with intelligence training, the Intelligence School candidates are given the following infantry training:
- (a) Tactical training (includes familiarization with squad, platoon, company, battalion and regiment operations).
 - (b) Marksmanship training (includes familiarization with the carbine M-1891/30, sub-machine guns M-1941 and M-1943, pistol M-1933, LMG and HMG and defense against mortar fire. Mortar and HMG company candidates receive more individual training).
 - (c) Sapper training (includes hasty field fortifications for riflemen, trenches, anti-tank ditches, wire entanglement constructions, general familiarization with mine, trip-wire and similar construction).
 - (d) Chemical warfare training (includes familiarization with the means of escaping from gased areas, gas mask drill and instruction in the types of gases).
 - (e) Terrain analysis (includes a general familiarization with terrain features, together with topographical orientation).
 - (f) General familiarization with the tactics, weapons and armament of the American Army (includes a briefing on all arms, organization, transportation and supply of the American Army).
 - (g) Signal communications training (consists of familiarization with radio-telephone apparatus, the T-43 RWM used by the KBW battalion and the T-41 RBM used by the KBW company).

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Political Indoctrination

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26. The main propaganda theme is anti-West. Prior to 1949, it was anti-British, but since that time, it has been violently anti-American, with particular emphasis being placed on unemployment and strikes in the US, the downtrodden worker, the easy life of the capitalist and incidents of racial discrimination. In short, each topic treated in these courses is meant to arouse hatred for the US and its way of life.

KBW Maneuvers

27. The KBW did not go on nor participate in maneuvers. There were field exercises (similar to CPX) scheduled in the training arranged for the KBW, in which the KBW units would work out their squad, platoon, company, battalion, regiment and brigade tactics. The KBW could not participate in, or even carry out any of its own exercises on a large scale, because its assigned mission was of such a nature that invariably there was insufficient time for such exercises. To assemble officers and EM in the field and to terminate a problem or exercise, flare pistols (red, white, green or yellow flares) were used.

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